

Two score of half-tone pictures are already finished—BRIGHT, NEW and BEAUTIFUL for next Sunday's Republic.

NINETY SECOND YEAR.

POST OFFICE JOBS GIVEN TO WOMEN.

Fifty of Them in Different Departments the Result of Postmaster Baumhoff's Shake-Up.

OLD EMPLOYEES ARE WORRIED.

John P. Pratt Resigned When Transferred From the Stamp Division to Station D—Other Changes Made.

Postmaster Baumhoff has begun a spring shake-up in the post office which has caused many of the old-timers to wonder "where they were at" and has brought to them letters of resignation from a few who felt that their dignity was injured by the new state of things.

One result of the changes is that a large number of young women have been put on the working force, taken from the list of successful candidates of the civil service examinations. Heretofore only the stenographers and a half dozen clerks formed the female roll of employees. There are fifty now. Most of them are in the distributing department. Quickness of eyes and hands is one of the requirements of this section and it has been found that the young ladies do their work well, according to reports of officials.

The transfer of John B. Pratt from the stamp division to the charge of Station D, known as the Anheuser-Busch post office, brought about the resignation of Mr. Pratt, who had been in the post office for fourteen years. He entered the service as chief weigher, and under successive administrations was chief examiner in the money order division, assistant cashier, and October 22 took charge of the reorganized stamp division.

"The numerous changes in the working force of the post office have caused a demoralization among the employees," said Pratt to a reporter. "I am not sorry that I am out, as I mean to take a good rest. This shifting around of men who for years have held positions in which they have become expert is one that works an injury to the public service. I noticed when I was in the inquiry division and had an opportunity to learn the workings of all the departments. I am told that Mr. Baumhoff has been in the office for some time and is making a record as an economical postmaster. Men who formerly held desk positions and are now pushing trucks around fall to where they belong."

Postmaster Baumhoff said:

"Every change I make is in the interest of the public service. I can show records on each case. I am putting men who are not doing work to the best advantage of the service in places where they can give a better account of themselves. Some of them, owing to their long term, have fallen into ruts. I have Democrats in some of the best berths, so there is hardly any politics in it. In the Pratt case, the change was made because the cashier's office requested it."

"I get letters frequently complaining that the distributing clerks are worked overtime. The law provides that these clerks shall work until the mail is disposed of. It has an emergency clause, too. Sometimes they work less than eight hours, sometimes more. There is no law against it. As a matter of fact, in the course of a year their labors are equalized, as there are a few who work more than eight hours. The records of the office show that their work is done in a satisfactory manner. The receipts are heavy, and with the small force I have I think it is really enough to account for."

WILL RETURN TO POLAND.

Mme. Modjeska, Though an Exile, Will Take Chances.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 7.—Mme. Helen Modjeska will not rest next season. She has in view a lengthy trip to Europe and intends, before she again returns to America, to visit Poland, her native land. Mme. Modjeska is an exile from the land of her birth. She has for several years been under the displeasure of the Russian government for less than a year. The actress was one of the big cards at the Women's Parliament, held during the Chicago World's Fair. Her subject was "Poland," and she is intensely patriotic, she was led to utter some truths about the Russian prison system. Her address was at the time widely commented upon and she was the result in her being practically an outlaw from Russian territory.

It is five years since Mme. Modjeska has been in Poland, and recently a long letter came over her to again visit the home of her childhood. The Russian government was communicated with, but word came from St. Petersburg that she was not to be released. The help of the Russian Ambassador to the United States and other powerful influences were secured in the hope that she might be advised to go to Poland and take her punishment, whatever it may be, and be thus purged of the political offense with which she is charged, and this she has decided to do.

The madam and her husband, Count Bontas, have returned from the East and are again domiciled in the city of Orange County. Mme. Modjeska expects to be fired for uttering her sentiments about Siberia, and if that is her punishment, she will gracefully submit to it, on the other hand, be simply reprimanded.

KANSAS CITY'S GOOD WILL.

Commercial Club Urging World's Fair Appropriation.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, May 7.—Today Senator Cockrell presented to the Senate the following resolutions from the Commercial Club of Kansas City concerning the proposed World's Fair at St. Louis:

"Resolved, That the Commercial Club of Kansas City is in full sympathy and accord with the movement to celebrate the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase by holding an international exposition in the city of St. Louis during the year 1904."

"That it heartily indorses the steps being taken by the Louisiana Purchase Committee to secure an appropriation of \$5,000,000 from the Federal Government in aid of the proposed World's Fair, and it requests its representatives in both houses of Congress to use every effort to secure prompt and favorable action on the bill granting such aid in order that the second greatest event in the history of this nation may be fittingly and properly celebrated."

LOSSES AMONG CANADIANS.

Up to April 30, Fifty-Six Had Been Killed, 101 Wounded.

Ottawa, Ontario, May 7.—The Militia Department has prepared a complete list of those members of the Canadian special-service forces who have been killed in action or otherwise, died from wounds received in action, died from disease and received wounds, officially reported to military headquarters up to and inclusive of April 30. The list shows fifty-six dead and 101 wounded.

SAID HE WOULD END HIS LIFE.

Charles Morton, Night Clerk at Southern, Disappeared Leaving Farewell Letters.

HAD RESIGNED HIS POSITION.

Notified His Daughter and Secretary Withall of the Hotel That His Body Could Be Found in Forest Park.

Secretary C. E. Withall of the Southern Hotel last night went to Forest Park to search for the body of Charles Morton, for four years night clerk at the hotel, who sent out a number of letters yesterday announcing his intention of committing suicide. Morton resigned his position last Friday, and since that time has not been seen by any of the attaches of the hotel. After handing in his resignation he went to his boarding place at No. 214 Franklin avenue, where he was last seen on Saturday morning. He left the house at that time apparently in the best of spirits, without leaving word where he was going, and has not returned. Monday afternoon his daughter, who lived with him, received a letter stating that he intended to commit suicide, and bidding her good-bye.

In the same mail Mr. Withall of No. 239 Shaw avenue, received a letter from Morton announcing his intention of committing suicide in some secluded spot in Forest Park. He gave no reason for his intention, merely requesting Mr. Withall to go that he was the only attendant at his funeral, with the exception of his daughter.

Morton had been connected with the Southern Hotel for about four years and originally came from Chicago. He stood well in the estimation of the patrons of the hotel. Friday he announced his resignation without giving any reason for the step, and when pressed merely laughed and evaded the question. So far as can be learned he went directly to his home on Franklin avenue, where he has lived for two years and a half with his daughter. He did not announce his resignation and seemed to be cheerful and in much the same frame of mind as usual. He left the house on Sunday morning and did not return that night, and it was presumed that he was out on his usual rounds.

Monday afternoon the letter announcing his intention of committing suicide was received.

His Trip to Indianapolis.

Several of his friends in Chicago received letters Monday afternoon expressing the same intention, among them being his lawyer, Francis Riddle. As the letters would have led to his being confined in a day in order to insure their being received at the same time as those in St. Louis, it is believed that his plan of suicide was a ruse to get his friends to go to Indianapolis.

His daughter was seen at his home last night, but could give no light upon his action. He was in good financial shape when he disappeared, so far as could be learned, and as he handled no money at the hotel, it is believed that he carried his money with him. The police were notified immediately upon the receipt of the letter.

On Sunday, April 25, Charles Morton was taken to the city of Indianapolis on a trip to Indianapolis on the Big Four's new train to New York and Boston. He remarked to several of the party on the way that it was the first trip of the kind he had taken in his life, and that he was taking the trip to see the world and to see the persuasive powers of Harry McGee and Manager Lewis of the Southern, who insisted upon his going. He said he was a member of the Big Four's new train, and that he was taking the trip to see the world and to see the persuasive powers of Harry McGee and Manager Lewis of the Southern, who insisted upon his going.

During the entire trip to Indianapolis he was in the company of his daughter, and the boys were singing and swapping stories, without taking part or appearing to be interested.

Morton Resigns.

The police were notified of the disappearance of Morton, and have been seeking him in vain. His body was found in Forest Park, or in that neighborhood, and one of his friends said since the time he had disappeared.

On Friday, when Morton worked beside Morton in his stay at the Southern, said that the latter had frequently spoken of suicide, and that he had often said that that would be his mode of death. He had a number of times read his will to his fellow-workers at the clerk's desk, and had signed what he wanted done with his property and whom he wished care for his grave, and at the same time asserting that life on earth was not worth living. He regarded the idea of suicide very calmly, and in argument would always attempt to justify it.

MORTON PREPARED FOR DEATH.

Wrote a Letter to Attorney Riddle, His Bondsman.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Ill., May 7.—Friends of Charles Morton, for many years clerk of the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city and later of the Southern Hotel in St. Louis, fear that he has committed suicide. Word was received in Chicago this afternoon that Morton had been missing from his post in the Southern Hotel since Friday, and his friends here were asked to search the city. No trace of him was found here. Traveling men who arrived in Chicago to-night reported that Morton had presented his resignation to the management of the Southern Hotel Friday, and declined to give any reason for his action.

The following letter, which was dated Friday, was received by Francis A. Riddle, a prominent Chicago attorney, who had long been one of Mr. Morton's closest friends:

"Dear Mr. Riddle: I contemplate suicide. Come to St. Louis at once and take my daughter home to your good wife. You are my bondsman and will square up estate. The small estate is intact. In addition there is \$7,000 insurance. Wealthiness of life is my sole reason."

"I require for C. E. Withall, secretary and treasurer Southern Hotel Company. He will

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

ST. LOUIS, MO., TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1900.



THE ADMIRAL: "I SHALL ALWAYS REMEMBER EVERY THING I SAW IN ST. LOUIS."

LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

Missouri—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; westerly winds. Illinois—Showers and thunderstorms Tuesday in northeast; fair in southwest Wednesday; fair; variable winds becoming fresh to brisk westerly. Arkansas—Generally fair; fresh north winds becoming westerly.

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1. Post Office Jobs Given to Women.

Charles Morton Threatened Suicide. Transit Employees Decide to Strike.

2. McKinley Takes a Hand in Illinois Fight.

Lucena's Porto Rican Decision.

3. Aguinaldo in North Luzon. British Advance Unchecked.

4. Town in Faver at Sioux Falls. Republicans Have Little Sympathy for the Boers.

5. Westminster College Graduates Banquet. Pennsylvania and Long Island Road. News of the Railways.

Welmer Wants Speedy Trial. Open Fight on John W. Gates.

6. Baseball Scores. Results at the Tracks. Sporting News.

7. Big Fighters Working Hard. River Telegrams.

8. Editorial.

9. Bishops Will Not Be Retired. Havana's King Nearing Death. Society Events.

10. Bartholdi's Unenviable Position.

11. Transfers of Realty.

12. Grain and Produce. Cattle and Other Markets.

13. Financial News.

14. Rashful Student on Marriage Bond. Memphis Honors Admiral Dewey. Execution of James Nettles. Baby Show Judges.

explain. I have written to the officials of the Royal Arcanum and Royal League to pay you. My will appointing your legal guardian of Gertrude is in Withall's hands. I have made provision in the event of your death for some one else to act in your place, but I look to you as long as you live to educate and bring up my beloved child.

The officials of the Royal Arcanum and Royal League are Arcanum, R. J. Collier, Tacoma, building; League, W. A. Bartlett, Metropolitan National Bank. Pay my funeral expenses according to instructions in my will. I have made provision for you within one month from the date of my demise. "Friend Riddle I inclose you receipts for many registered letters. Come to St. Louis at once and see that the various parties to whom they are addressed in St. Louis have got them. This will be money in your pocket."

"CHAR. MORTON, Southern Hotel."

"See C. E. Withall, treasurer Southern Hotel, first."

MIXED TRAIN WRECKED.

Three Persons Injured—Many Cattle Killed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Arden, Mo., May 7.—A mixed train of twenty-five cars was wrecked this morning two miles north on the Santa Fe. The rails raved and the cars piled up on each other in a chaotic mass of wreck and ruin. First was an emigrant car loaded with household goods and horses. The train crew and emigrants escaped without injury.

For the reason that a negro lynching was expected at Davis, a few Ardmore boys boarded the train, among them Charles Stewart, who was probably fatally injured, up crushed, spine injured, arm broken. Glenn Clark, severely injured; W. A. Barker sustained cuts, bruises on face and chest.

The dead and crippled stock present a pitiable aspect. On all sides mangled and bruised bodies lie in heaps, the dead and living dumped together indiscriminately. Superintendent L. J. Polk visited the scene and pronounced it the worst that ever occurred on the road. He estimated the loss at \$20,000. All traffic was delayed sixteen hours.

CHINESE REPULSED.

They Attacked Wei-Hai-Wei Boundary Commission.

Shanghai, May 7.—A premeditated attack was made upon two camps of the Wei-Hai-Wei Boundary Commission on May 6. Major Penrose and four men of the Chinese regiment were wounded. The attacking party was repulsed with the loss of thirty men killed. The disturbances are due to Chinese officials working on the credibility of the natives.

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

Count Lee Tolstoi

Will have one of his wonderful STUDY STORIES in next Sunday's Republic.

PRICE (In St. Louis, One Cent. Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.)

TRANSIT EMPLOYEES STRIKE U.N.

Conclusion Reached at Early-Morning Meeting of the Union.

THE ORDER IN EFFECT TO-DAY.

Board of Directors of the Company Rejects the Men's Demands.

REGULATION OF WAGE SCALE.

General Superintendent Issues an Order—Executive Committee's Circular.

The union employees of the St. Louis Transit Company, at a mass meeting, held at 230 North Third street, and Market streets last night, decided by a unanimous vote to strike this morning. The men on the owl cars finished their runs, but no union men will go to work this morning, say the strikers.

About 2,500 men attended the meeting last night.

Samuel W. Lee, chairman of the National Executive Board, Black Blush, chairman of the Grievance Committee of the union, and T. L. Edwards, chairman of the Executive Committee of the union, arrived at the hall about 10 o'clock. As soon as the men who had late runs arrived at the hall the meeting was called to order by President Patterson of the union. The company has a long list of grievances, and the men were called on to decide whether they would strike or not. A vote of two-thirds of the members present was necessary to decide the question.

The vote was taken at 2 o'clock and it was unanimously in favor of a strike. A dissenting voice was heard in the hall. The Central Trades and Labor Union passed a resolution endorsing the strike. Superintendent George W. Baumhoff of the St. Louis Transit Company said last morning that the company will be able to run some of its cars, and that it will do the best it can to give the public good service. He says that he does not expect any trouble from the strike. The company has sworn in a number of its employees as special policemen to guard its property.

HOUSE CANAL BILL HELD UP.

Senators Must Accept British Convention First—Subsidy Bill Shelved Owing to Democratic Opposition.

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Senator Hanna today showed his hand, and issued the ultimatum of the administration at the meeting of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. Mr. Hanna declared that it would be inexpedient and inadvisable to take up the Nicaragua Canal bill until the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was ratified. He said that whatever conclusion might be reached by the committee the Senate would not permit a vote until the treaty now pending had been ratified as negotiated, and the Davis amendment had been repealed.

Mr. McPherson, Republican, and Mr. Culberson, Democrat, were absent, so there was no action, and an adjournment was taken until Wednesday.

Mr. Morgan, chairman of the committee, consumed most of the hour the committee was in session in an argument favoring the immediate reporting of the bill and its passage by the Senate regardless of any action regarding the treaty.

This was antagonized by Mr. Hanna and Mr. Sewell.

Mr. Hanna contended that the bill and the treaty must go hand in hand. He said it would be a notorious instance of bad faith if the United States, in face of the treaty, passed the legislation contemplated in the canal bill, because that bill violated some of the provisions of the treaty, which, from an international point of view, were of vastly more importance than the canal bill itself.

Messrs. Morgan and Harris argued that the treaty and the pending bill were not in the least contradictory.

McPherson Position.

Senator McPherson of Oregon, who has hitherto been a staunch friend of the canal, though not present at today's meeting, has been listening to the arguments of Hanna, and the administration men to-night claim that he, too, will vote against reporting the bill when the roll is called Wednesday. If that be true, the canal bill may not be reported, and all legislation may be postponed until the next session.

Senators Hanna, Sewell, Hawley and Platt of New York have been with the administration from the start on this proposition. It only remained to secure the vote of Mr. McPherson, and that has been accomplished. The administration has the committee by a vote of 5 to 4.

One of the most ardent friends of the canal—Senator Harris of Kansas—sold this evening that it looked as if the administration had captured the committee, and that it would be impossible to report the bill favorably at this session.

If there is no canal legislation at this session of Congress the administration will be responsible for the failure to enact into law this great measure.

Subsidy Bill Shelved.

Senator Hanna has now been compelled to bid a reluctant good-bye to the ship subsidy bill, which he introduced in the Senate to let the matter come to a vote before the close of the session, which would be likely to fail. In June the Democratic opposition, however, has been inexorable.

Leading Democratic Senators told Hanna in so many words that if the Steering Committee, of which he is a member, attempted to push the bill they would deliver speeches beside which Quay's famous tariff speech would be a mere trifle. They said they would talk the bill to death, if they had to prolong the session on both sides of the aisle. If that be true, the canal bill, the national conventions and in looking after political affairs in their home States, Senator Hanna was told that he would have to give way.

He only acquiesced when he saw that he could not drag his own side of the chamber into a protracted fight. "Nevertheless," he said savagely, "the bill must and shall pass at the next session."

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